

June 27, 1917

DERFUL
AINS IN
GRADE
ODS.



KNITTED
A full-fitting
good shades.
ial offer we are
e, also in other

to 73/6
21/-
Coats cannot be

389
THE ILLUSTRATED
WAR NEWS

8d



SEND IT TO THE TRENCHES,
THE CAMPS, & THE HOSPITALS.

“The Sketch”



is the Lightest, Brightest and Best Paper for
those who are

DOING THEIR BIT,

are about to

DO THEIR BIT,

or have

DONE THEIR BIT.



Every Soldier and Sailor Likes It.

“The Sketch”



7d. EVERY WEDNESDAY.

The F

I

of JUN

KING CONSTANTINE'S GO
GREECE.

THE ORDER OF THE BRI

MESSINES: HAVOC OF TH
MENT AND MINE-EXPI

THE KING AND OUR "SU

U.S. TROOPS IN FRANCE.

FRENCH SOLDIERS AWAITI

OUR TROOPS ON THE
BORDER.

AN AEROPLANE OVER EL

The next issue of "The

*You can only realise w
before you in th*

The F

I

Every Friday.]

The Illustrated London News

of JUNE 30 contains illustrations of—

KING CONSTANTINE'S GOOD-BYE TO GREECE.

THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

MESSINES: HAVOC OF THE BOMBARDMENT AND MINE-EXPLOSIONS.

THE KING AND OUR "SURE SHIELD."
U.S. TROOPS IN FRANCE.

FRENCH SOLDIERS AWAITING ATTACK.

OUR TROOPS ON THE PALESTINE BORDER.

AN AEROPLANE OVER EL ARISH.

SECRET DEPÔTS OF GREEK ARMY RIFLES: A DISCOVERY AT ATHENS.

THE BRITISH ENTRY INTO BAGHDAD.

ZEEBRUGGE—AFTER A BRITISH NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

OSTEND — AFTER A BRITISH NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

BRITISH MONITORS BOMBARDING OSTEND.

OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

The next issue of "The Illustrated London News" will be of equal interest.

You can only realise what the Great War means by having it brought before you in the pages of the Best Illustrated Weekly,

The Illustrated London News

Every Friday.]

PRICE SEVENPENCE WEEKLY.

[Every Friday.

PORTFOLIO

Containing Fourteen Pictures beautifully reproduced in Photogravure from authentic details. Mounted on art grey plate-sunk mounts, size 25 x 20.

BY THE CELEBRATED ARTISTS:

NORMAN WILKINSON, A. C. MICHAEL, C. M. PADDAY, S. BEGG,
FREDERIC DE HAENEN, JOHN DE G. BRYAN and R. CATON WOODVILLE,

DEPICTING

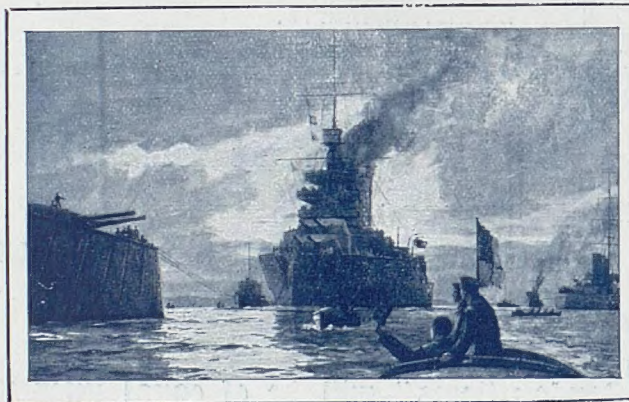
GREAT WAR DEEDS

OF

THE ROYAL NAVY

AND

THE BRITISH ARMY



H.M.S. "LION" AFTER VICTORY IN NORTH S.A.

Size of Engraved Surface
18½ x 11.

PRICE: ONE GUINEA THE PORTFOLIO
COMPLETE.

Post Free in the United Kingdom.

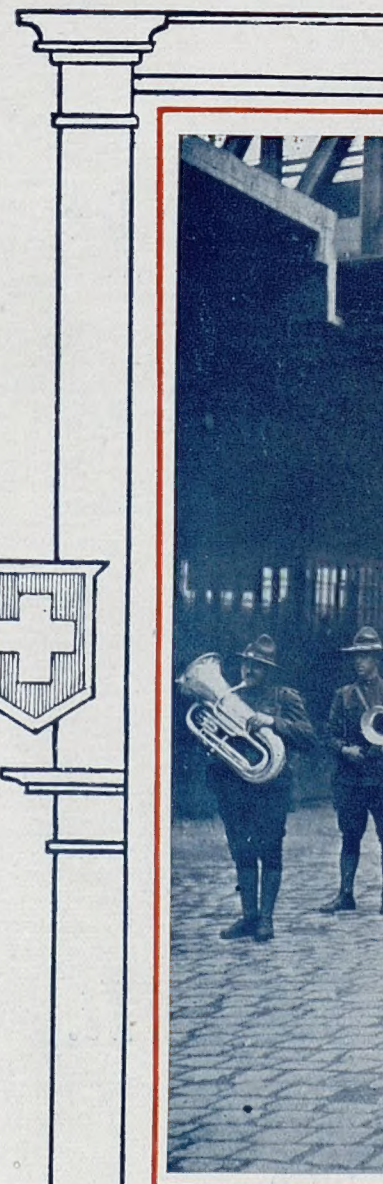


CHARGE OF THE 9TH LANCERS AT MONS.

Published by THE DELTA FINE ART COMPANY,
64, Fore Street, London, E.C.

A MINIATURE ALBUM IN PHOTOGRAVURE OF THIS SERIES, POST FREE, 3D.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



PRICE EIGHTPENCE: BY INLAND POST, 8½d.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANS

ly important
larial Struma
had almost
be served by
rried out with
burning the
French troops
and took the
upper hand at
once in the
rain region.
At Volo, a
noisy Royalist
meeting was
broken up by
researchlight
of a British
merchant-
cruiser.

From Meso-
potamia comes
dismal story
of ill-treat-
ment by the
Turks of
British prison-
ers from Kut.
Many have
died of starva-
tion and atten-
tion.
Western Witten-
model.
ed a vigorous
contemplate
major - General
mand of the
JUNE 23, 1917.



A BIRMINGHAM

The Illustrated War News



Photo. H. Walter Barnet.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE EGYPT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE : GENERAL SIR E. H. H. ALLENBY, K.C.B.

THE GREAT WAR.

**THE BELGIAN FRONT—RAIDING ACTIVITIES—CLOSING ON LENS—FRENCH SUCCESSES—
ITALIAN RESISTANCE—INFERNAL MACHINES IN NORWAY.**

THE news of increasing activity on the Belgian front mentioned in our last week's article was the prelude to the first official announcement that British troops are now operating in Belgium near the coast. For the past three weeks there had been a gradual extension of serious fighting to the northward, sector after sector coming into prominence in regular succession, towards the sea, and it occasioned no surprise when at last the authorities allowed it to be formally known that

of Epéhy, Bullecourt, Rœux, Loos, and Hooge. Of these raids the chief result was much necessary killing of Germans. Between Vermelles and Hulluch a bombing party remained over two hours in the enemy's trenches, blew up his dug-outs, and inflicted severe loss. They also captured two trench-mortars and some prisoners. A few more prisoners were taken near Warneton and Lens, where ground was gained. These useful undertakings were closely followed up during the



ON THE EGYPTIAN FRONT: CAMELS AT A SUPPLY DUMP.—[Photograph by C.N.]

the British had assumed a still further responsibility for the line of attack and defence. If it meant nothing else, this would be sufficient proof of a steadily increasing strength, of greater power at command, and greater facility in its employment. During June 22 and the days immediately following, the policy of vigorous raiding was continued at various points, and the enemy replied with similar attacks south-east of Gavrelle and of Armentières. In these affairs our artillery again proved its easy mastery, and the Germans in every case failed to reach the British trenches. The enemy artillery was active at the same time near Havrincourt Wood, eight miles south-west of Cambrai, north of the Scarpe, and in the neighbourhood of Messines. On the 24th there was continuous harrying of the enemy's trenches on the long seventy-mile line running from north-west of St. Quentin to east of Ypres. The particular points of attack lay in the neighbourhood

26th on both banks of the Souchez River, and in the evening substantial progress was reported on a front of one-and-a-half to two miles. This meant a very considerable stride towards Lens. The enemy's positions astride of the Souchez River had passed into British hands to a depth of a thousand yards, and the village of La Coulotte, south-west of Lens, had been occupied. Hostile attacks in force delivered during the same period came to nothing, and a few more prisoners were added to the general gathering in. Slowly but surely the net closes. Of this there are visible signs. On the further side of Messines the civilian population is leaving the towns and villages. The Great German Staff has retired from Courtrai to Ghent, a distance of nearly thirty miles. Many of the houses in Courtrai have been confiscated by the military authorities. The Germans still toil hard to strengthen the positions they hold in Flanders, but plainly the tide of invasion ebbs.

In the operations just now the slopes of Hill 65, the position on the Souchez sector, advance is with troops from who did the work easily. 56th German Division, which to recapture the hill, and behind the lines if it succeeded fought hard, but never came anywhere near its objective. Everywhere in this region the enemy continues his work of destruction, blowing up roads, plundering, and burning. On Lens itself only the shell is believed to remain. Since the capture of the Brasserie Redoubt and the village of La Coulotte, Lens has been under British machine-gun and rifle fire. That alone indicates the nearness of our approach. From German sources we learned on the 28th that Dunkirk had again been bombarded, and that in return the British batteries shelled Ostend. The enemy claimed also to have kept our coast-ward trenches under heavy fire. The whole tenor of his admissions betrays extreme nervousness of the heralds some major operation Allies.

Following the fierce enemy French front south of the



NOW REPLACED IN A GOOD WAR-SHIP IN WAR-TIME—HOISTING

north of Vauxaillon in the energetic counter-attack by important results at the fighting continued, and dev artillery duel extending south of Braye-en-Laonnais. Victory

CCESSES—

and Hooge. much neces-
ermelles and
l over two
up his dug-
also captured
ers. A few
rneton and
these useful
during the

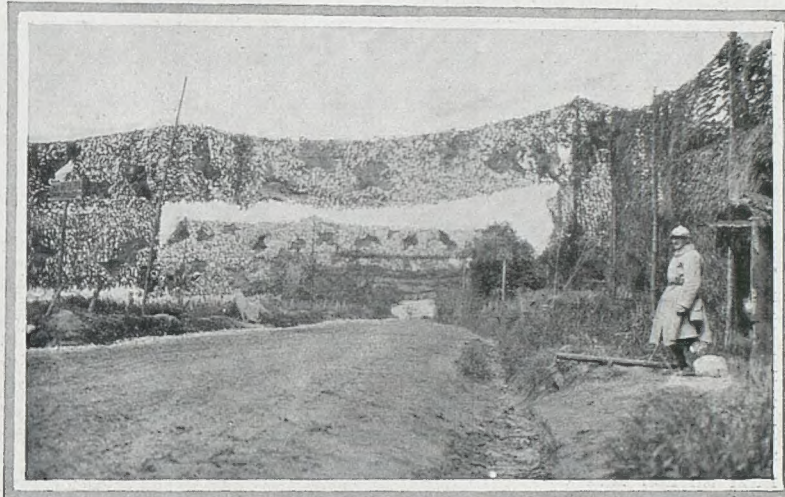


ver, and in
reported on
miles. This
wards Lens.
ne Souchez
to a depth
La Coulotte,
d. Hostile
ame period
soners were
Slowly but
isible signs.
ian popula-
The Great
i to Ghent,
any of the
ted by the
ll toil hard
n Flanders,
s.

In the operations just noted the British gained the slopes of Hill 65, the most commanding position on the Souchez sector. The credit of this advance is with troops from the South Midlands, who did the work easily. Against them was the 56th German Division, which had been ordered to recapture the hill, and was offered a rest behind the lines if it succeeded. The German corps fought hard, but never came anywhere near its objective. Everywhere in this region the enemy continues his work of destruction, blowing up roads, plundering, and burning. Of Lens itself only the shell is believed to remain. Since the capture of the Brasserie Redoubt and the village of La Coulotte, Lens has been under British machine gun and rifle fire. That alone indicates the nearness of our approach. From German sources we learned on the 28th that Dunkirk had again been bombarded, and that in return the British batteries shelled Ostend. The enemy claimed also to have kept our coast-ward trenches under heavy fire. The whole tenour of his admissions betrayed extreme nervousness of the kind that usually heralds some major operation on the part of the Allies.

Following the fierce enemy attack on the French front south of the Mont des Singes and

were delivered on these positions, and the Germans launched their special "shock-troops," who lost heavily, and made little impression except in the centre of the sector assailed, where they penetrated into a salient north-east of Moisy Farm. About twenty-four hours later, a sharp counter-attack by the French recaptured the greater part of the salient. During the 25th the artillery con-



ON THE FRENCH FRONT: A ROAD AND ITS CAMOUFLAGE.

French Official Photograph.

tinued active, and after a short preparation our Allies made a brilliant attack north-west of Hurtebise on the Chemin des Dames. The objective, a particularly strongly organised enemy crest overlooking the valley of the Ailette, was

reached in the first rush, and the foremost German line was captured out of hand. Flank attacks, covered by violent bombardment, upon the captured position followed at once, but the French fire smashed all opposition, and 300 prisoners remained in our Allies' hands. The German losses were also heavy in killed and wounded. Simultaneous enemy attempts on other points of the Craonne region were beaten back, and again the Germans had nothing substantial to show for prodigal expenditure of men and material. The accounts from Champagne are of similar fighting: fierce enemy assaults, gaining a small initial success, which is soon reversed and the situation



NOW REPLACED IN A GOOD MANY SHIPS BY OILING: COALING A BRITISH WAR-SHIP IN WAR-TIME—HOISTING COAL OUT OF A COLLIER.—[Official Photograph.]

north of Vauxaillon in the Soissons region, an energetic counter-attack by our Allies gave them important results at the end of last week. The fighting continued, and developed into a fierce artillery duel extending south of Filain and north of Bray-en-Laonnais. Violent enemy attacks

turned to the permanent advantage of the French. Once more the attacks around Mont Teton and Mont Cornillet have been severe, but easily repulsed. The remnant of Rheims was on the 24th once more bombarded, 1200 shells falling on the town. Both on the Chemin des Dames and

in Champagne, the week's operations have been eminently successful, and the heights of the Aisne are being steadily reduced. A very important part of the capture is the "Dragon's Cave," a series of grottoes over 100 yards wide and about 300 yards deep, which had been most ingeniously fortified.

The average results of air-fighting remain steadily in our favour. Between June 22 and 26 British aviators destroyed fifteen German machines in aerial combats, while two machines were brought down by gun-fire. During the same period the airmen drove down out of control sixteen German aeroplanes, a total of thirty-three, as against nine machines of ours which failed to return during the same period. A very belated announcement on June 28 at length let the public into the open secret that three German airmen had escaped alive from Zeppelin L 48, which was brought down in flames in East Anglia

on June 17. One of the prisoners died after being captured. One prisoner, the second in command of the airship, was quite uninjured. The two others had broken legs.

After the fierce and successful affair in the Trentino, resulting in the capture of Mount Ortigara, comparative quiet fell for a few days on the Italian front. There was, however, only a short lull; fierce fighting was resumed on the night of the 25th on the Asiago Plateau, the enemy making determined attempts to recapture the positions he had lost on Mount Ortigara. His

efforts brought him little but disastrous losses, but he persevered, and the battle inclined this way and that without going seriously against our Allies on any considerable portion of their line, although the enemy got a temporary foothold here and there in the contested trenches and positions. At the same time the Austrians tried to carry out diversions on other parts of the front, but these attempts were completely foiled. On the Carso steady pressure is still exerted by our

Allies, who have straightened and somewhat advanced their line south of Versic, which lies north-east of Jamiono. Their air-service is never idle, and has bombed the military works at Nabrasina and Prosecco, on the Gulf of Trieste.

Events in Europe, both within and without the war area, have recently been full of unusual interest, even of sensation. In Italy there has been a political crisis, without effect on the war. Norway has been scandalised by the

discovery at Christiania, in the luggage of Baron von Reutenfels, the Kaiser's courier, of a large quantity of infernal machines, cunningly disguised as lumps of coal and fountain-pens. These curiosities, it is understood, were intended for the destruction of Norwegian and American shipping. Reutenfels was arrested, and a German Consul recalled. The incident has left a most unpleasant impression upon the whole Scandinavian world. In Spain there has been a serious crisis, with threats of strikes and also of serious trouble in high quarters.

LONDON: JUNE 30, 1917.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS WATCHING THE EFFECT OF ARTILLERY-FIRE.—[Official Photograph.]



HOEING A FIELD ON A FARM IN ESSEX: GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR WORKING ON THE LAND.

Photograph by S. and G.



A Success in



CAPTURED BY HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS

In June, the Commander-in-Chief, East India Squadron, under his command had captured a large Turkish ship after a resistance of three hours. One of the fort is on the eastern shore of the Red Sea, 180 miles north of Perim, between Aden and Zeyla. Ninety-four prisoners (Turks) were taken; together with the ship, a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

stros losses,
inclined this
y against our
of their line,
ary foothold
trenches and
istians tried
of the front,
r foiled. On
erted by our
who have
tened and
t advanced
e south of
which lies
t of Jamiono.
r-service is
le, and has
the military
Nabrasina
ecco, on the
Frieste.

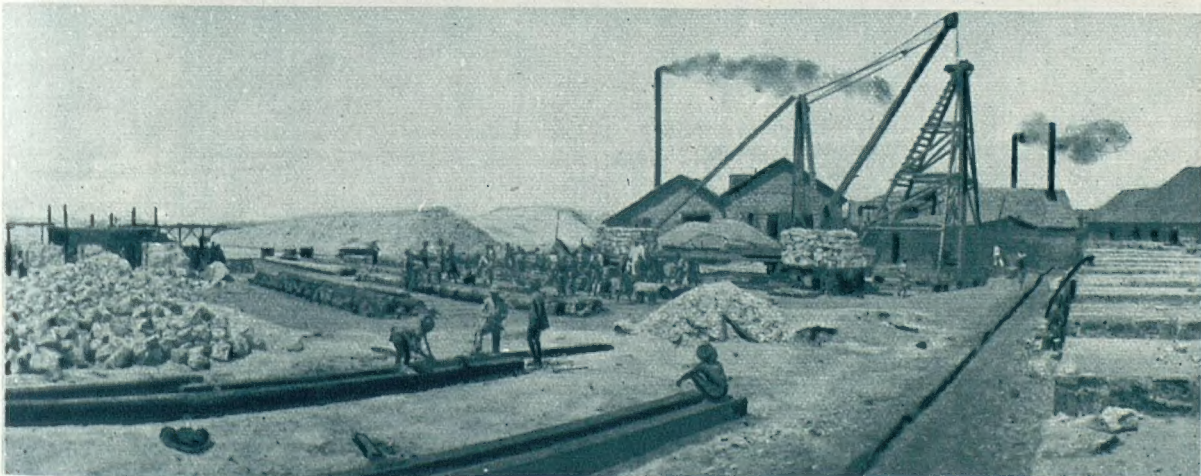
cs in Europe,
in and with-
ar area, have
been full of
nterest, even
on. In Italy
been a po-
sis, without
the war.
has been
ed by the
uggage of
courier, of a
cunningly
untain-pens.
ere intended
d American
d a German
left a most
e Scandina-
n a serious
o of serious

JUNE 30, 1917.



LAND.

A Success in the East: A Red Sea fort Stormed.



CAPTURED BY HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN JUNE: SALIF—AND ITS SALT-MINES—TAKEN IN THREE HOURS.

In June, the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, reported that his Majesty's ships under his command had captured the fort at Salif, after a resistance of three hours. One of our men was killed. The fort is on the eastern shore of the Red Sea, in Kamaran anchorage, 180 miles north of Perim, between Loheiya and Hodeida. Ninety-four prisoners (Turks) were taken; together with 3 machine-

guns, a mountain-gun, camels, harbour plant, and military stores. The first of the photographs here reproduced shows native houses at Salif, and camels laden with salt from the local quarries; the second, a part of the sea-front at Salif; the third, British engineering works at Salif for the construction of a jetty near the salt-mines.

America's first Contingent with the Allied forces.



A FIELD-HOSPITAL STAFF ON THE WESTERN FRONT: TYPES OF THE MEN; SOUNDING "DINNERS UP."

American volunteers have found war-work for themselves in France ever since the war began. A considerable number attached themselves at the outset to various ambulance sections; some of which they practically staffed entirely—in particular, the ambulances organised and equipped by American residents in France, or maintained by generous subscriptions in the United States. Others

took combatant service. An appreciable number enrolled in certain regiments, and others in the French Foreign Legion; several have done good work as airmen. Immediately that America declared war, United States Army hospital staffs of doctors, attendants, and nurses, all under military regulations, crossed the Atlantic. They landed, first, in England.—[Official Photographs.]

America's first



U.S. ARMY NURSES ON THE W

A numerous staff of trained nurses, many enrolled in hospitals in the United States, have come over to a section of the first American Contingent. Many of the nurses, indeed, arrived in this country to the Western Front, in advance of the command of Pershing and his Army Headquarters Staff.

8.



DINNERS UP."

er enrolled in certain
region; several have
at America declared
ors, attendants, and
the Atlantic. They
.]



America's first Contingent with the Allied forces.



U.S. ARMY NURSES ON THE WESTERN FRONT: "SPOTTING" AN AEROPLANE; THEIR PORTRAITS.

A numerous staff of trained nurses, many enrolled from the leading hospitals in the United States, have come over to Europe to form a section of the first American Contingent sent to the war-area. Many of the nurses, indeed, arrived in this country, on their way to the Western Front, in advance of the coming over of General Pershing and his Army Headquarters Staff. They lost no time in

getting across to the scene of operations, where their coming was heartily welcomed, and duties, in some cases at advanced Red Cross camps near the battle-area, were allotted to them. The upper illustration shows a party of the nurses on the outskirts of a hospital camp over which aeroplanes—occasionally those of the enemy—pass and repass.—[Official Photographs.]

On Messines Ridge: Havoc of our Gun-fire.



A DEMONSTRATION IN DESTRUCTION: A FORMER GERMAN LIGHT RAILWAY AND FORT IN A WOOD.

Extraordinary testimony to the amazing accuracy of our bombardment which preceded the mine-explosions and assault of the German positions along Messines Ridge is afforded in these illustrations. It is, perhaps, particularly apparent in the scene depicted in the upper illustration. That shows the fate of a German light railway line under our shell-fire. Along its entire length, the German line

is battered to pieces in detail; as it were, chopped up. Not a yard remains intact, as though our shells came down along the length of track in one extended row of bursting projectiles. The second photograph helps us further to realise how the enemy's life on Messines Ridge became unendurable, and understand the cries of despair in letters found on dead and prisoners.—[Official Photo.]

On Messines Ridge



WORK OF OUR GUNS: AN ENEMY

The upper photograph shows the state of the places along Messines Ridge, as the first "wave" of our battalions found them, on charging forward. The surface trenches had been exploded. The surface trenches had been exploded by the incessant hailstorm of shells during the preceding the infantry attack, and their garrisons

July 4, 1917

On Messines Ridge: Remains of the German Lines.



WORK OF OUR GUNS: AN ENEMY TRENCH WRECKED BY SHELLS; A COLLAPSED OBSERVATION-POST.

The upper photograph shows the state of the German trenches in places along Messines Ridge, as the first "wave" of our storming battalions found them, on charging forward after the mines had been exploded. The surface trenches had been rendered untenable by the incessant hailstorm of shells during the six days and nights preceding the infantry attack, and their garrisons, the survivors of

them, had been withdrawn underground into dug-outs. There hundreds of them perished by a yet more appalling fate—blown to pieces in the fiery outburst, or entombed alive as the ground caved in on them from the concussion of the explosions. A substantially built German observation-post, collapsed under shell-fire, is seen in the lower illustration—[Official Photographs.]

T IN A WOOD.

pped up. Not a yard
own along the length
jectiles. The second
the enemy's life on
erstand the cries of
a.—[Official Photo.]



Japanese Destroyers U-Boat-Hunting in the Mediterranean.



AT MOORINGS IN A FRENCH HARBOUR BETWEEN CRUISES: TWO OF THE JAPANESE BOATS.

The first intimation to the public that Japanese destroyers were assisting in the anti-U-boat campaign in the Mediterranean was made officially in Parliament. "In view of the development of the naval situation," said Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of Blockade, the Japanese Government "had despatched a considerable force of light craft to the Mediterranean, where they were now

co-operating with the naval forces of Great Britain and those of the other Allies." More recently the Secretary of the Admiralty announced: "One of the flotillas of Japanese destroyers in the Mediterranean, on the evening of June 12, encountered an enemy submarine, and immediately attacked it, with, it is believed, good success, and in all probability, sank it."—[Photo. by Alfieri.]



"first to Disclo



A COURAGEOUS OFFICER

The Mesopotamia Commission Report states: "to describe the details of the condition in which the wounded arrived at Basra [i.e., after the Battle of November 1915], on account of their sickness, it is deemed necessary to quote one witness on this point, who brings home the appalling nature of the suffer-

erranean.



"first to Disclose the Medical D  b  cle after Ctesiphon."



A COURAGEOUS OFFICER: LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBERT MARKHAM CARTER, I.M.S.

The Mesopotamia Commission Report states: "We are reluctant to describe the details of the condition in which many of the wounded arrived at Basra [i.e., after the Battle of Ctesiphon, in November 1915], on account of their sickening horror, but we deem it necessary to quote one witness on this subject, because it brings home the appalling nature of the sufferings." The Report

then quotes some terrible details from the evidence of "Major Carter, I.M.S., who was in medical charge of the hospital-ship 'Varela' at Basra." Later, the Report says: "Major Carter, who, as we have seen, was the first to disclose the medical *d  b  cle* after Ctesiphon, endeavoured to bring to the notice of the authorities in Mesopotamia the real condition of the wounded."—[Photo. L.N.A.]

ANESE BOATS.

Britain and those of
etary of the Admiralty
ese destroyers in the
encountered an enemy
h, it is believed, good
[Photo. by Alfieri.]

french Artillery and Sandbag "Architecture."



WITH THE FRENCH ON THE MARNE: A COLUMN OF HEAVY ARTILLERY; A SANDBAG SHELTER.

The upper photograph shows a column of French heavy artillery passing through a village in the Marne district. In the lower one is seen a fine example of French sandbag architecture, consisting of a shelter against bombardment, very strongly constructed of sandbags and great baulks of timber, with a roof of corrugated iron, and well-placed against a high bank. "For the moment,

the efforts of the French," said a "Times" correspondent recently, "are chiefly concentrated in making good their footing in the dominating positions which they won in their great advance of April and May, and at the same time they are repulsing with great courage and uniform success the furious counter-attacks that the Germans are constantly making."—[French Official Photographs.]

July 4, 1917

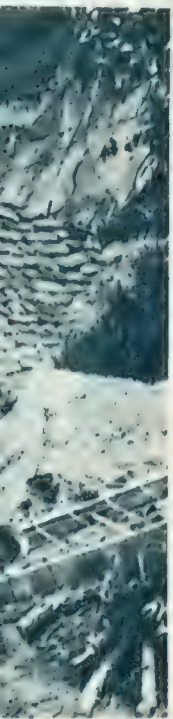
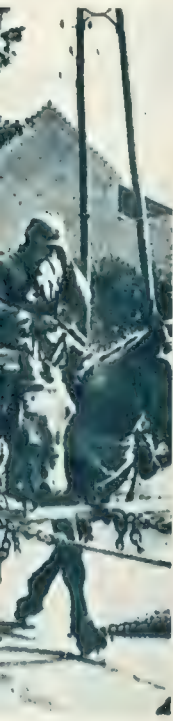


H Na



THE KING'S VISIT TO THE B

In view of the open-air Investitures held at Park, and later at Newcastle and Hull, where the opportunity of watching the procedure, it is in the above photograph how a similar ceremony took place on board a war-ship. During his recent visit his Majesty held two naval Investitures.



BAG SHELTER.

Correspondent recently, their footing in the great advance of are repulsing with counter-attacks that Official Photographs.]



H Naval Investiture by the King.



THE KING'S VISIT TO THE BATTLE-CRUISER SQUADRON: DECORATING VICE-ADMIRAL PAKENHAM.

In view of the open-air Investitures held by the King in Hyde Park, and later at Newcastle and Hull, when the public had an opportunity of watching the procedure, it is interesting to see from the above photograph how a similar ceremony is performed on board a war-ship. During his recent visit to the Grand Fleet, his Majesty held two naval Investitures. The first took place

under cover, owing to a thunderstorm; the second, on the fore-shelter deck of the flag-ship of the Battle-Cruiser Squadron, as here illustrated. Vice-Admiral Pakenham, seen kneeling, received the K.C.B. After giving him the accolade, the King pinned the star on his jacket and placed the ribbon of the cross round his neck. The new Knight then kissed hands.—[Photo. by G.P.U.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LVI.—THE DEVONSHIRES.

PADDY M'GUIRE, THE FIRE-EATER.

ONE of the queerest characters that ever adorned the ranks of a British regiment was an Irishman who served for a time in the old 11th Foot, later the North Devonshire, and now the Devonshire Regiment. He passed out of the corps in peculiar circumstances, and was for a time lost sight of, but at length a chance encounter made him known once more to a British officer, who thought it worth while to collect some particulars of the humourist's career and set them down for the amusement of posterity. The officer's name and regiment are, unfortunately, lost, as he preferred a modest anonymity, and it is therefore impossible to give him the credit that is due for his research. His story, however, remains a fresh and interesting human document.

One day, some years after Waterloo, the officer in question happened to be in Paris, and was crossing the Place du Carrousel in company with a lady. As he passed near the arch he was surprised to hear a voice exclaiming in the rich brogue of Cavan, "Dirty weather, your honour, for a lady's coloured shoes." The officer turned and found that the voice came from a French Grenadier à Cheval, a particularly fine-looking fellow, who was on sentry duty under the arch.

Much intrigued, the officer, on returning to his hotel, asked his servant, who had been with him in the Place du Carrousel, whether he knew anything of the sentinel who had accosted them.

The servant, an old soldier himself, who possessed a minute and particular knowledge of the English and Irish in the French King's service, replied, "Oh, Sir, that was Paddy M'Guire, a well-known character in Paris and Versailles, who makes very free with the English gentlemen. I remember

when we lived in Versailles, there was an inspection of the garrison, and Paddy was the General's orderly. He saw Major Jones and several other English officers on the Place d'Armes, and without the least ceremony he asked the Major if he thought the Inniskilling Dragoons would be a match for the Cuirassiers then on parade." From this promising opening the officer went on until he had pieced together an outline of Paddy's history. He found that this original being had begun his military career in the Cavan Militia, from which he soon after volunteered into the 11th Foot. He served through several campaigns in Spain and Portugal, but found it prudent to desert rather than take a

flogging which was coming his way for being found drunk upon his post. He went, sad to say, over to the enemy, and on reaching his videttes was closely questioned, but could not or would not give any useful information as to Wellington's whereabouts and strength. He was well informed about the numbers of his own corps, but regarding the rest of the army he was entirely vague.

He was quite ready, however, to inform his captors that the Spaniards and Portuguese were a "dirty,

[Continued overleaf.]



THE FRENCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT SERVICE ON THE BALKAN FRONT: ONE OF A NEW TYPE OF "ARCHIE" FOR WINGING ENEMY PLANES SHELLING AN AVIATIK PASSING RIGHT OVERHEAD.—[Official Photograph.]



ON THE BALKAN FRONT—AT AN INDIAN BATTALION CAMP: SEPOYS SMOKING A "HUBBLE-BUBBLE," OR WATER-PIPE, MADE OUT OF A PICKLE-BOTTLE.

"Hubble-Bubble" is the colloquial English rendering of the native name for the hookah-like pipe many Indian natives smoke. Three or four men often own one between them. The pipe is passed round from man to man, each taking as many whiffs as he wants, according to the customary Oriental way.—[Official Photograph.]

Spaniards and Portuguese were a "dirty,



The King's Visit



DOING THEIR BIT "ON THE

Man-o-war's men have always taken kindly land," as, before the war, holiday visitors to coastguard stations had many opportunities coastguard station has garden ground attached commoner than to see the occupants, off duty, d For all ratings in the Grand Fleet, in the im-

SHIRES.

f, who possessed
e of the English
service, replied,
re, a well-known
who makes very
n. I remember
ved in Versailles,
an inspection of
on, and Paddy
eneral's orderly.
Major Jones and
her English offi-
Place d'Armes,
at the least cere-
asked the Major
ught the Innis-
goons would be
for the Cuiras-
on parade."
promising open-
cer went on until
ced together an
Paddy's history.
that this original
began his mili-
in the Cavan
m which he soon
ntered into the
t. He served
veral campaigns
and Portugal,
it prudent to
er than take a
flogging which
was coming his
way for being
found drunk
upon his post.
He went, sad
to say, over to
the enemy, and
on reaching
his videttes
was closely
questioned, but
could not or
would not give
any useful in-
formation as
to Wellington's
whereabouts
and strength.
He was well in-
formed about
the numbers of
his own corps,
but regarding
the rest of the
army he was
entirely vague.
He was quite
aptors that the
ere a "dirty,"
[Continued overleaf.]

The King's Visit to the Grand fleet at One of its Stations.



DOING THEIR BIT "ON THE LAND": PETTY OFFICERS ON ALLOTMENTS AN AT ANCHORAGE.

Man-o'-war's men have always taken kindly to work "on the land," as, before the war, holiday visitors to seaside places near coastguard stations had many opportunities of seeing. Every coastguard station has garden ground attached, and nothing was commoner than to see the occupants, off duty, digging and planting. For all ratings in the Grand Fleet, in the immediate neighbourhood

of harbours it uses, ground is provided as allotments, where petty officers and men, during off-duty intervals, when their ships are in port, work at vegetable-raising. The seamen take to digging and planting with the same ultimate object as civilian allotment-holders in the vicinity of our cities and towns do: all work at food-production as a patriotic duty.—[Photos. by C.N.]

cowardly, beggarly lot of spalpeens, who ran away at the first shot."

Taking the man for what he was, although he would not adorn the Intelligence Department, the French adopted him into the Cuirassiers, and after the Peace, when the Royal Guard was formed, he was drafted into the Grenadiers à Cheval. For a



ON ONE OF THE BUSH-SCREENED ROADS OF THE BALKAN FRONT: WALKING UP A MOUNTAIN-GUN TO ITS BATTERY POSITION OVER AN EXPOSED STRETCH OF GROUND.—[Official Photograph.]

time he had to put up with a good deal of annoyance and ridicule, for he was far too fond of the brandy bottle, and his consequent scrapes laid him open to victimisation. But he was the essence of good-humour, and gradually lived down the inconvenience. He also took measures to ensure respect in another way. All the time that Paddy took teasing with a smile he was quietly making himself proficient with the small-sword, and one day, when he felt that the hour was ripe for a trial of his skill, he surprised one of his tormentors by a retort with tongue and boot.

His antagonist at once challenged the Irishman, and they met at a suitable place and time. Paddy, being a strong, active fellow, and by this time a tolerable fencer, gained the victory, and made a distinct impression upon his comrades, who began to look upon him as a person of consequence.

This affair was only the first of a series, for Paddy's love for strong waters did not grow less, and he was quarrelsome in his cups. He killed no less than four of his comrades in single combat, and added to these a gendarme, who, meeting him by chance in a cabaret in Versailles, and, ignorant of Paddy's handiness with the small-sword, had ventured to sneer at the British soldiers' system of boxing. It seems a pity that this insult was not avenged with a round at fisticuffs, but of M'Guire's proficiency in the noble art we have no

record. Being in France, he did as the French do and trusted to the rapier. His affairs of honour brought him into high esteem, and he became a regimental hero, which was not good for him, as it always meant more and more brandy.

But even the authorities smiled on the gallant swordsman, and promotion came in due course. Luckier than Private Mulvaney, who "was a corpril wanst" and once only, Paddy was actually raised to non-commissioned rank three times, only to be reduced again for his often infirmity, said infirmity being precisely an over-dose of the medicine recommended by St. Paul to Timothy for his stomach's sake. Still, M'Guire persevered in fighting, and in 1829 he was concerned in an affray which took place at Viroslay, near Versailles, between the Grenadiers à Cheval and some men of another corps. Several lives were lost, and when Paddy was questioned about his share in the business he confessed with modest diffidence, "Sure, thin, I killed or wounded only sivven av the Swiss." A moderate day's work, in Paddy's opinion. About that time his biographer, who had now come to know Paddy well, wished to improve his fencing, and asked Mr. M'Guire who was the best master in the town. "Sure," replied Paddy, with delightful simplicity,



DURING A MOUNTAIN BOMBARDMENT OF AN ENEMY POSITION ON THE BALKAN FRONT: ONE OF OUR FIELD-BATTERY GUNS IN ACTION.

Official Photograph.

"I killed the fellow about six months ago." His sands were now almost run out. In 1831 Paddy, being overcome once more, fell from his horse and was hurt past recovery. He was buried in Versailles amid universal regret. Even then romance clung about this Paladin, for it was observed that a handsome young woman, of whom nothing further is known, used to visit his grave and strew it with flowers and laurel.



ON THE FLAG-SHIP'S QUARTERS

The King, on leaving the Grand Fleet, to Sir David Beatty: "I wish to congratulate you on the high standard of preparation among you. Never has the British estimation of friend or foe. You can command that their brother"

July 4, 1917

d as the French
His affairs of
h esteem, and
which was not
neant more and

smiled on the
man, and pro-
n due course.
ivate Mulvaney,
corpril wanst"
Paddy was
to non-commis-
e times, only to
n for his often
infirmity being
er-dose of the
mended by St.
for his stomach's
Guire persevered
in 1829 he was
affray which took
near Versailles,
adiers à Cheval
of another corps.
e lost, and when
ioned about his
ness he confessed
ffidence, "Sure,
wounded only
rate day's work,
at time his bio-
now Paddy well,
and asked Mr.
ter in the town.
ightful simplicity,



MY POSITION ON
GUNS IN ACTION.

x months ago."
n out. In 1831
re, fell from his
He was buried
ret. Even then
din, for it was
woman, of whom
o visit his grave
tured.

The King's Visit to the Grand fleet.



ON THE FLAG-SHIP'S QUARTER-DECK: HIS MAJESTY IN CONVERSATION WITH SIR DAVID BEATTY.

The King, on leaving the Grand Fleet, sent the following message to Sir David Beatty: "I wish to congratulate you and the Grand Fleet on the high standard of preparedness I found on coming among you. Never has the British Navy stood higher in the estimation of friend or foe. You can assure all ranks and ratings under your command that their brothers throughout the Empire

rely upon them with pride and confidence to defend our shores and commerce. I thank you for your patient endurance that keeps the British Navy ever ready to enhance the glories of its historic traditions, and which secures to us and our Allies the ocean highways of the world. May God's blessing rest upon you all—and upon your work.—George, R.I."—[Photo. by C.N.]



The King's Visit to the Grand fleet at One of its



ON BOARD ONE OF THE HOSPITAL-SHIPS SERVING WITH THE FLEET HIS MAJESTY INSPECTING THE LASCARS AND

No portion of the Grand Fleet was omitted by the King during his recent informal stay with the Fleet for a few days, for a personal visit or words of hearty commendation and congratulation on work done. Flag-ships, "private" ships (*i.e.*, ships not carrying an Admiral), battle-ships and cruisers, down to at least one mine-sweeper, had the honour of receiving his Majesty on board, and, in every case where possible, the King himself, as soldiers march past at a review. His Majesty was accompanied by the Indian Marine, as the presence of last

to the Grand fleet at One of its Stations.



SERVING WITH THE FLEET HIS MAJESTY INSPECTING THE LASCARS AND BRITISH CREW OF THE VESSEL.

on board, and, in every case where possible, the crews paraded before the King, either drawn up on deck or passing before him, as soldiers march past at a review. His Majesty is here seen inspecting the crew of a hospital-ship, formerly connected with the Indian Marine, as the presence of lascars suggests. British members of the crew are to the right.—[Photograph by C.N.]



The King's Visit to the Grand fleet at One of its



THE MARCH-PAST OF BLUEJACKETS ON BOARD A FLAG-SHIP: MAJESTY ON THE QUARTER-DECK PLATFORM

The march-past before the King, shown above, took place on board one of the flag-ships of the Grand Fleet. Accompanying the King were Prince Albert, Sir David Beatty, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, and other flag officers. The men who are seen here marching past comprised bluejackets of a flag-ship's crew, numbering several hundreds. Officers and men of certain light cruisers and mine-sweepers also participated in the ceremony. A severe storm and torrential rain that came on in the evening prevented the King and his party from proceeding further on to the quarter-deck, each

to the Grand fleet at One of its Stations.



BOARD A FLAG-SHIP: MAJESTY ON THE QUARTER-DECK PLATFORM TAKING THE SALUTE.

the Grand Fleet. Accompanying other flag officers. The storm and torrential rain that came on in the middle of the ceremony. The flag-ship's company, as photographed, passed in al hundreds. Officers and mates of certain light cruisers and mine-sweepers also passed before the King, but below, on the ward-room flat, owing to the thunder- twos from forward on to the quarter-deck, each pair saluting as they came in front of the King.—[Photograph by C.N.]



The King's Visit to the Grand fleet at One of its S



LIKE COUCHANT LIONS IN THEIR LAIR: A MOONLIGHT GLIMPSE OF PART OF

The weather for part of the time during the King's visit to the Grand Fleet was in fickle mood, brilliant June sunshine alternating with a thunderstorm on one day, and showers of pelting rain. At night there was mostly bright moonlight; the conditions prevailing when the above photograph was taken. It is a quarter-deck scene on board one of our newest and most

THE BATTLE FLEET LINES FROM THE QU

heavily armed super-Dreadnoughts; as, incidentally, the chase and muzzles of which project over the intervals on either side, some of which are seen

to the Grand fleet at One of its Stations.



THE BATTLE FLEET LINES FROM THE QUARTER-DECK OF THE KING'S SHIP.

heavily armed super-Dreadnoughts; as, incidentally, is shown by the gigantic bulk of the turret-guns, the fore-end of the chase and muzzles of which project over the deck in the picture. Lines of equally powerful ships are moored at regulation intervals on either side, some of which are seen here in dark, greyish-black silhouettes.—[Photograph by C.N.]

LIGHT GLIMPSE OF PART OF

ood, brilliant June sunshine
mostly bright moonlight; the
one of our newest and most

The King's Visit to the Grand fleet.



SOME INCIDENTS: THE KING AND THE JAPANESE NAVAL ATTACHÉ; A MARCH-PAST.

One of the objects of the King's visit to the Grand Fleet was to hold an Investiture and decorate, in the presence of their brother-officers, certain officers of the Grand Fleet, beginning with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir David Beatty, on whom the King conferred the Grand Cross of the Bath. The Commanding Officers of the fleet then at the anchorage were presented to the King, on board

the various ships that the King visited, and the flag-ships. Among the officers so presented was the Japanese Naval Attaché, then with the Fleet. A previous Japanese Attaché was on board the "Queen Mary" at the Battle of Jutland. A special visit was also paid by his Majesty to a certain mine-sweeper of special reputation, the crew of which marched past the King.—[Photos, by C.N.]

The K



ON BOARD ONE OF OUR LARGE

During the four days over which the royal visit extended, his Majesty found time to go on practically every class of ship of war representative of the Grand Fleet. Flag-ships, battle-ships, without "flags," cruisers heavy and light, a mine-sweeper, all had the honour of being inspected.

July 4, 1917

July 4, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 86
New Series]—25

The King's Visit to the Grand fleet.



ON BOARD ONE OF OUR LARGEST SUBMARINES: HIS MAJESTY GOING DOWN THE HATCHWAY LADDER.

During the four days over which the royal visit to the Grand Fleet extended, his Majesty found time to go on board at least one of practically every class of ship of war represented at the anchorage of the Grand Fleet. Flag-ships, battle-squadron Dreadnoughts without "flags," cruisers heavy and light, a submarine, and a mine-sweeper, all had the honour of being inspected by the King per-

sonally, in spite of the vagaries of the weather, which, while fine at intervals, was at other times blustering and stormy. In the above illustration, the King is seen going down the entrance hatchway ladder leading into the interior of one of our newest submarines, a vessel of the largest size. Ranged in two lines on deck are men of the submarine's crew.—[Photo. by G.P.U.]

CH-PAST.

flag-ships. Among
Attaché, then with
on board the "Queen
it was also paid by
cial reputation, the
s. by C.N.]

DEPÔT DAYS: III.—WAR.

THE other day a delegation from Tent X 6 heard we British were at war.

It was Saturday, and a bread-and-dripping-tea day at that. The last time we had bread-and-dripping we also had raspberry-jam, so—well, we cranked ourselves into "joy-suits" and went out to track down a shop capable of all that was human in buns. In the tea-shop was a fat man and a thin evening paper. He told us all about this thing war.

I think he felt it was his duty to congratulate the Army; and we were *it*. Or maybe he had an idea we were just the sort of privates to be in Sir Douglas Haig's secrets, and he might learn things. He said, "Fine work, eh?"

Which was a rotten thing to say. How was one to retort? I passed. "Tich," following a natural inclination, examined the Food-Controller portion on his plate, and admitted that "fine" was a very good word.

"I mean," said the fat man, waving the thin paper, "I mean this offensive."

"Oh," we said charmingly and together; and we looked idiotic.

"In France, you know," urged the fat man.

"Oh," we said, much more charmingly and much more idiotically.

"A great advance. The Ridge captured—splendid!"

This fired me. I was rather good at Ridges until lately. There was a time when I knew all about Ridges, and had ideas about them. I answered very promptly—

"Ah, yes—ah, yes; a useful capture. Vimy Ridge—gives us observation——"

I thought the fat man looked very distressed. He was amazed all over.

"Vimy!" he cried. "What on earth——! Messines Ridge, man—Messines Ridge, I mean!"

"Messines Ridge," I said. And "Tich" said "Messines Ridge," and Pemby said it too. I could gather from the fat man that he recognised we were connected in no way with the Higher

Command—at least, not the British Higher Command. He knew there was something wrong with us. He proceeded to be most patient. He opened his paper and showed us thrilling headlines. He elucidated. He said, precisely and carefully, "Captured the whole position in a few hours, you see! Magnificent forward movement, you see! Without a check. Brilliant fighting." He looked deeply into my eyes. I didn't want to hurt his feelings. I said, "Good!"

Pemby finished his strawberry-ice and ordered sausage and butter-beans. "Tich" ate on dumbly. The fat man looked at us all in rather a scared way.

"Don't you read the papers?" he asked, in a whisper.

I had to think before I answered, for I am truth-

ful. I admitted, "Yes; I had read the front page of the *Chronicle* as late as five days ago."

The fat man laughed desperately. "I say, do you know there's a war on?" he demanded.

"We don't," I could tell him promptly. "You see, we're in the Army."

It sounds rather forced, I know; but, actually, it is true. Somehow we in the Army don't seem to know there's a war on. We don't think about

[Continued overleaf.]



WITH THE CANADIAN LUMBERMEN'S BATTALIONS AT WORK ON THE WESTERN FRONT: INSIDE ONE OF THE SAW-MILL SHANTIES—SHAPING LOGS.—[Official Photograph.]



WITH THE CANADIAN LUMBERMEN'S BATTALIONS AT WORK ON THE WESTERN FRONT: TREE-FELLING IN THE FOREST—A TRUNK SEEN COMING DOWN.—[Official Photograph.]



In a Malar



A LABOUR CORPS DRAINING THE

The prevalence of malaria in the valleys and tracts all along the region south of the Macedonia and extending westward towards been a menace to the health of the Allied forces. notified recently, the British troops hitherto Valley have this summer actually had to be v

In a Malarial District on the Balkan front.



A LABOUR CORPS DRAINING THE DAUBATALI MARSH: CLEARING SWAMP VEGETATION; SLUICE-DIGGING.

The prevalence of malaria in the valleys and low-lying, marshy tracts all along the region south of the Balkan foot-hills, in Macedonia and extending westward towards Monastir, has long been a menace to the health of the Allied forces. As the papers notified recently, the British troops hitherto occupying the Struma Valley have this summer actually had to be withdrawn, because of

the sickness from malaria in the district last summer, which played havoc in our camps. Wherever practicable, sanitary engineering operations are carried out by labour battalions, as seen here: the cutting-down of rank marsh vegetation fringing the valley swamps, and the draining of the marshy pools by running off the water to the nearest streams which carry it away.—[Official Photographs.]

very distressed.

on earth—I
ge, I mean!"

"Tich" said

aid it too. "I

he recognised

h the Higher

mmand—at

st, not the

tish Higher

mmand. He

ew there was

nothing wrong

h us. He

ceeded to be

stpatient. He

ned his paper

showed us

illing head-

s. He eluci-

ed. He said,

cisely and

efully, "Cap-

ed the whole

ition in a few

rs, you see!

gnificant for-

rd movement,

see! With-

a check.

liant fight-

"He looked

ply into my

s. I didn't

at to hurt his

ings. I said,

ood!"

emby finished

strawberry-ice

ordered sau-

e and butter-

ns. "Tich"

on dumbly.

e fat man

ed at us all

rather a scared

Don't you

the papers?"

asked, in a

per.

I had to think

re I answered,

I am truth-

ad the front

e days ago."

ly. "I say,

he demanded.

m promptly.

but, actually,

y don't seem

t think about

(Continued overleaf.)

the war at all. We think about hundreds of things: food (No. 1 place for food), the drill-square, "leave," the knotty problem of the Army razor (ask any soldier friend about the problem of the Army razor; it is a matter of such epic grandeur and scope that it cannot be written down here), sergeants, politics, women, what we will do when we are free of the Army, the best means and methods of evading fatigues, the genius of certain other privates in the grave science of "swinging the lead," music-hall turns and songs, our ailments, what we did in civvy life and the great adventures we had there—yes, we talk of these and a thousand things; but we never notice war very particularly.

Indeed, I have come to the conclusion that only "civvys" talk about war. It is only the civilian who can work up a strange, excited interest in battles, who can unravel intricate military problems on daily-paper maps, who is eager for the latest news, and who lives frantically and wholly in, and by, and for the war. It is only the "civvy" who can say, "I think the Germans are showing deterioration in morale," or "I don't think the Germans will hold out much longer. This latest move of Haig's threatens the Kiel Canal, the Zander Voordenstrasse nodal points, and the flank of the Behinden-burg Line, as you will see by to-day's paper." The soldier has only noticed in his paper—which he buys as the fit takes him—that caterpillars are eating up a devil of a lot of green stuff in Yorkshire, that a man got £1000 damages in a divorce case, that a breach-of-promise case is spicy, that Tino has got it



WITH THE CANADIAN LUMBERMEN'S BATTALIONS AT WORK ON THE WESTERN FRONT: IN THE MIDDLE OF A CLEARING—SKIDDING A TRUNK.—[Official Photograph.]

in the neck, that beer is going to be lighter, and that they have put up wages in the Lancashire bleaching and dyeing trades.

There are men among us with one or two, or more, of the gold badges of courage on their sleeves. They talk about war less than any of us. They do not sit and thrill us in that half-hour of candle-light between roll-call and lights-



WITH THE CANADIAN LUMBERMEN'S BATTALIONS AT WORK ON THE WESTERN FRONT: AS IN THE FORESTS OF NORTH-WEST CANADA—RAILWAY-TRACK LAYING FOR TIMBER TRANSPORT PURPOSES.—[Official Photograph.]

out. And we do not expect thrills from them. Sometimes they do speak of the front; but what they tell us about the front, and what we expect them to tell us, concerns not war, but work and amusement. Are the chances of a good time fruitful "over there"? Do "they" work you to death? Is the grub good? How do corporals and other magnates treat one? Are billets attractive, and can one get out into towns? Perhaps that is a sort of war-talk, but it is not the war-talk of battles, victories, excitements, courage, death, and wounds that the "civvy" demands, and even ourselves when "civvys" demanded. Excitement and thrills we do have, of course: only just lately Bob came in from Tent X's, and kept us enthralled for two hours with his experiences as a passenger steward on various liners in pre-war days; and there was one night when a man who knew South America so captured us with the tales of what he had seen there that we talked beyond "lights-out," and were nearly dragged outside our tent (for "torking") to stand in the rain by an infuriated section policeman.

But war—we rarely find food for conversation in war. Going into the Army has made us drop out of it. And it bores us. As Jerry said, when he came back from leave—

"I'm sick of this here war. I'm glad to get back out of it. They can't think of any other bloomin' thing down home."

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



CAMPAIGNING IN THE HIGH ALPS

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has vividly described the personal experiences during his recent visit. Mr. Kipling gives a picture of observation work in the mountains. In one case: "The snow had just gone. . . . like the others, controlled an observation-post down, as the falcons do, into an Austrian town."

July 4, 1917

h one or two, or
ourage on their
ess than any of
us in that half-
-call and lights-



BATTALIONS AT
IN THE FORESTS
BLACK LAYING FOR
[Special Photograph.]

ills from them.
ront; but what
what we expect
war, but work
nces of a good
Do "they"
e grub good?
magnates treat
and can one
aps that is a
ot the war-talk
ents, courage,
"civvy" de-
then "civvys"
thrills we do
tely Bob came
us enthralled
periences as a
liners in pre-
e night when a
ca so captured
had seen there
ghts-out," and
our tent (for
e rain by an

d for conversa-
army has made
us. As Jerry
leave—

war. I'm
They can't
thing down
ELAS NEWTON.

An Alpine "O. Pip" at 10,000 feet.



CAMPAIGNING IN THE HIGH ALPS: AN ITALIAN ARTILLERY OBSERVATION-POST IN THE TRENTINO.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has vividly described the Italian fronts, from personal experiences during his recent visit. More than once he gives a picture of observation work in the mountains. Thus, in one case: "The snow had just gone. . . . This commandant, like the others, controlled an observation-post. . . . We looked down, as the falcons do, into an Austrian town with a broken

bridge over a river, and lines of Italian trenches crawling towards it across river-flats, all laid out map-wise, 3000 feet below." Again: "The gallery came out on naked space, and a vertical drop of hundreds of feet. . . . At the wall-foot, the actual mountain, hardly less steep, began." An Alpine "O.Pip" is very different from those elsewhere.—[Photo. of Drawing supplied by Brocherel.]

Belgian Army Engineers on the french front.



ON THE SOMME : PILE-DRIVING TO CONSTRUCT A CENTRAL PIER FOR A WRECKED RAILWAY BRIDGE.

The Belgian Army engineer corps has always held a high position for professional attainments among the so-designated "scientific corps" of the Armies of Europe. Their skill and reconstructual capabilities are proving of special utility at the present time in many forms, one of which is shown here. The locality where a section is seen at work, bridge rebuilding, is in the Somme Valley, at an

iron-girder railway bridge, which the enemy partially destroyed by blowing up the centre pier between the two spans. By driving piles into the river bed—hammering them down by means of a "monkey," or heavy weight working within the tall scaffolding structure, which is alternately hoisted and let fall—a serviceable central pier is formed.—[Belgian Official Photograph.]

forerunners of the



REPRESENTED BY NAME IN

Specially named by Queen Elizabeth to rejoiner to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, was specially chosen by Drake for his command of the Armada as being the embodiment of the spirit of a war-ship of the period. She was also the ship in which Richard Grenville fought his last fight of

forerunners of the Grand fleet: War-Ships of All Ages—VI.



REPRESENTED BY NAME IN THE NAVY TO-DAY: DRAKE'S ARMADA FLAG-SHIP, THE "REVENGE."

Specially named by Queen Elizabeth to signify the Protestant rejoinder to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the "Revenge" was specially chosen by Drake for his own flag-ship against the Armada as being the embodiment of the best up-to-date points of a war-ship of the period. She was also the ship in which Sir Richard Grenville fought his last fight of "the One and the Fifty-

three." Special features of a late Tudor period battle-ship were a long, low hull, compared with previous men-of-war; nettings along the waist bulwarks against boarders; loop-holed barricades across the upper decks, closing in poop and fore-castle, the "cage works" of the ship, as they were called; heavy guns on the lower decks, and numerous breech-loading small-bore quick-firers above.

RAILWAY BRIDGE.

partially destroyed by two spans. By driving down by means of a chain the tall scaffolding let fall—a serviceable photograph.]

With the Egyptian Expeditionary force.



PALESTINE CAMPAIGN: WATER-BOTTLES; AND A WATERING PARADE FOR CAMELS AND HORSES.

Up to the time of writing there has been little news lately of the operations in Palestine, and the last War Office announcement, on June 25, stated that "there is no change in the situation." An interesting allusion to this campaign was made recently by Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, in his speech on Italian war policy, as quoted by the "Morning Post" from the Italian

Press. "Great Britain," he said, "has undertaken against Turkey fresh and vigorous military action in Palestine, which has already proved the valour of the British arms. A representative of the Italian flag is taking part with our Ally in this expedition." Our upper photograph shows British soldiers filling their bottles at a well; the lower one, a watering parade at a lake—[Photos, by C.N.]

The Li



ATHLETIC SPORTS AT THE ROYAL

Recreation, both outdoor and indoor, plays military training, as a means of relieving pursuits and also of promoting good fellowship. A case in point was afforded by the athletic at the Royal Military College at Camberley. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

The Lighter Side of Military Training.



ATHLETIC SPORTS AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY: AN AMPHIBIOUS OBSTACLE-RACE.

Recreation, both outdoor and indoor, plays a necessary part in military training; as a means of relieving the strain of sterner pursuits and also of promoting good fellowship and *esprit de corps*. A case in point was afforded by the athletic sports held recently at the Royal Military College at Camberley. General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, was present, and

Lady Robertson distributed the prizes. Our photograph illustrates two amusing incidents in the Obstacle Race, the climbing of the slippery planks, and the swim across the lake, including a clamber over a double row of barrels on a floating obstacle. In the upper photograph the men's faces are all in grim earnest, and some wearing a comical look of despair.—[Photos. by Sport and General.]

S AND HORSES.

undertaken against Turkey line, which has already representative of the this expedition." Our ing their bottles at a lake.—[Photos. by C.N.]

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

EVE'S participation in the war, or the issues arising as a result of it, are not confined to this country. In France, too, the women are playing their part—and a very considerable part too—in helping to defeat the unspeakable Hun.

Women in this country, as was shown in a previous article, have made great strides in the engineering profession—an occupation once considered fit for men only. The progress of French women in this particular branch of industry is equally interesting. Not long ago M. Clementel, the French Minister of Commerce, decided that

in October, and three women have already entered their names as students.

But, as far as the Central School is concerned, it has been decided that would-be students must be at least twenty-one years of age. The actual amount of work put in at the school must be six and a half hours a day, whilst from two to three hours' work per day will also have to be done at home in order to enable each pupil to keep abreast of her work; the course itself will take three years to complete. As authorities are not seldom conservative in their ideas, it is interesting to



NATIONAL WELFARE AND ECONOMY: THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION AT THE COUNTY HALL, WESTMINSTER, BY THE MARQUESS OF CREWE.

Our photograph shows the opening of the eighth, and largest, National Welfare and Economy Exhibition, by Lord Crewe, on June 25. It has been organised with great skill by the Public Trustee, and is most practical and comprehensive. The company included the Japanese Ambassador, Lord Desborough, Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd, Dean Inge, and Sir W. Collins, M.P. A captured German aeroplane is shown in the foreground.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

women must be admitted to the Central School of Art and Manufactures (l'Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures), whilst the School of Physics and Chemistry has decided that its continued existence is possible even if female students are admitted within its portals.

The decision of the Minister of Commerce means that any woman who chooses and can qualify may embrace engineering as a career, in just the same way as men have hitherto been able to do, and there is no doubt that Frenchwomen will be just as eager to seize upon the opportunities thus offered as their English sisters. The Minister of Education, with a promptness not always characteristic of the heads of Government departments, has improved the occasion by arranging a special preparatory course for women students at the Lycée Ferry. The course opens

know that M. Noel (the director of the Central School of Art and Manufactures, and the Maire of Noyon) is of opinion that women are likely to do well in the new career now open to them. Women probably thought the same thing long ago, but it is always more satisfactory to be officially blessed before embarking on a new undertaking. The new students will not, however, when their courses are completed, be the pioneers of engineering for women in France. There is at least one distinguished French feminine member of the craft in the person of Mlle. Yvonne Odic, who studied at the Mechanical Institute at Nancy. By profession a mechanical engineer, she is now employed on the staff of a firm of French ship-builders.

Really the progress of women in France since the war is a most interesting study. Though we

[Continued overleaf.]



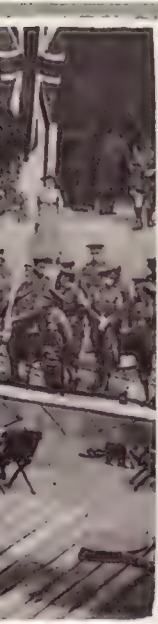
A Patriotic Canada



HOW CANADIAN WOMEN HELP IN THE WAR. Canadian women, as well as their husbands, their sons, are doing loyal and devoted work on the home front, and doing it, moreover, with a cheery readiness and double value. Our first photograph shows a woman in a uniform, possibly a nurse or soldier, standing outdoors. Our second picture is a woman in a uniform, possibly a nurse or soldier, standing outdoors.

already entered

ool is concerned,
e students must
age. The actual
hool must be six
om two to three
re to be done at
l to keep abreast
will take three
s are not seldom
s interesting to



UNTY HALL,

l Crewe, on June 25.
ompany included the
A captured German

of the Central
and the Maire
en are likely to
open to them.
thing long ago,
to be officially
w undertaking.
ver, when their
ers of engineer-
is at least one
member of the
anne Odic, who
ute at Nancy.
eer, she is now
of French ship-

in France since
y. Though we
[Continued overleaf.]

A Patriotic Canadian on the Western front: Making Ready.



HOW CANADIAN WOMEN HELP IN THE WAR: A CANADIAN AMBULANCE DRIVER AT THE WHEEL.

Canadian women, as well as their husbands, their brothers, and their sons, are doing loyal and devoted work on the Western Front, and doing it, moreover, with a cheery readiness which lends it double value. Our first photograph shows a Canadian V.A.D. ambulance driver making ready the machine which she uses for her benevolent work; and our second picture is of the same driver

at the wheel, her genial smile giving evidence of the goodwill with which she carries out her task. The Red Cross on her cap indicates that she is attached to the most beneficent organisation in the world, whose work was never so valuable as it is in a war more terrible than was imaginable in the day of "The Lady with the Lamp."—[Photos. by Canadian War Records.]

women here have succeeded, as far as one can see, in securing the right to vote, none of us can claim to be the assistant head of a Government department—unless, indeed, one includes the women's side of the National Service Department, which is, after all, one of the war mushrooms. But in

will enable them to earn a comfortable livelihood after the war. One is the finishing of orthopaedic instruments and contrivances; another is the retouching of photographs—a work for which women, by reason of their accuracy and delicacy of touch, are especially well fitted; the setting of artificial teeth is a third (by the way, it is satisfactory to remember that women over here have been urged to take up dental mechanics as a profession); whilst the making of small mechanical contrivances used in surgery is also being arranged for.

The French, as we know, are a gallant race. Not for nothing have they been called the politest people in the world, and Frenchwomen, as a whole, must have been enormously gratified at the speeches made at a matinée held not long ago at the Sorbonne, and organised by the Committee of "L'Effort de la France et de ses Alliés" with the special object of doing honour to women and expressing appreciation of what their efforts have achieved in the war. The virtues of the women of Alsace and Lorraine, who have kept loyal to their country through over forty years of German oppression, came in for special praise. It is, of course, delightful

to be praised; but the French are practical as well as polite, and no doubt the men knew that mere approbation would not be enough to satisfy their women. It was satisfactory, therefore, to find M.



WOMEN-WORKERS IN DEVONSHIRE: GIVING SHEEP THEIR FOOT-BATHS AT THE SEALE-HAYNE COLLEGE, NEWTON ABBOT.

Our photograph shows one of many forms in which women-workers on the land are making themselves of real value in tending sheep. They are here seen giving their charges their foot-baths, a point of much utility in keeping them in good condition.

Photograph by Sport and General.

France, it seems, they have a greater idea of women's powers than in this country. At any rate, M. Albert Métin, who is Under-Secretary of State for Finance, appointed a woman as assistant in his department the other day. M. Leon Bourgeois, the Minister of Labour, is also, it would seem, an enlightened and intelligent man. Mlle. Milliard, who holds diplomas from the Ecole de Sèvres, is now the assistant head of a department under his control.

There are, of course, any number of women employed in France in munition works and other "war" activities, as well as on the land. But Feminists are not content with leaving to-morrow to look after itself, and Frenchwomen are already devoting a quite considerable amount of time and thought to the way in which female labour can be utilised when peace comes once more, and the demand for munitions and engines of war will not be so pressing. Evidently Eve in France has no intention of relinquishing the advantages to which she has established a right by sheer hard work and capability, and not the least interesting development in this connection is the founding of L'Ecole Rachel, the object of which is to develop the utility of women's work. Here women are taught four trades which, it is believed,



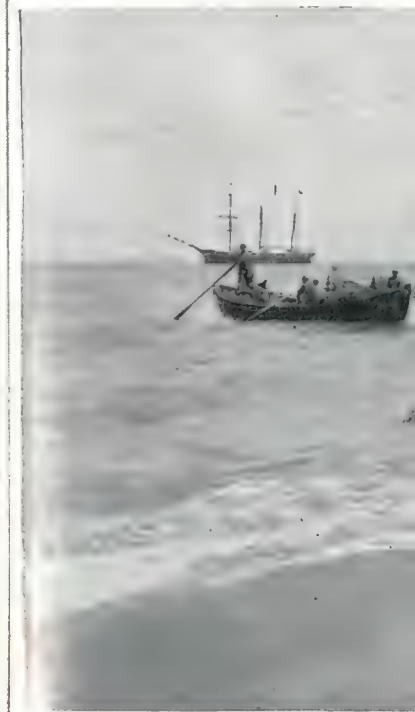
WOMEN-WORKERS ON THE LAND: SHEEP-SHEARING AT THE SEALE-HAYNE COLLEGE, NEWTON ABBOT.

A new and useful field for the employment of women on the land is that of sheep-shearing, and it is found that they can clip one sheep each in most satisfactory fashion.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]

Léon Barthou saying that when peace came men would, in mere justice, owe to woman the place which, in a spirit of self-sacrifice, she had taken for herself in war. Feminism in France would seem to have a bright future.

CLAUDINE CLEVE.

With the Bri



NEAR GAZA: SURF-BOATS WITH

One of the difficulties the Army on the Pales to meet has been that from troubles in land constant surf and shallowness of the water along of the sea-coast, it has been practically impossible receiving regular supplies of stores and munitions transports. Rough weather, also, is prevalent

With the British Army on the Palestine Border.



NEAR GAZA: SURF-BOATS WITH STORES ON A CALM DAY; "NAVVIES" AT A BLANKET ISSUE.

One of the difficulties the Army on the Palestine border has had to meet has been that from troubles in landing. Owing to the constant surf and shallowness of the water along the open beaches of the sea-coast, it has been practically impossible to rely on receiving regular supplies of stores and munitions by means of transports. Rough weather, also, is prevalent for great part of the

year, and storms spring up with little warning. Consequently the Army has to bring its stores overland across the Sinai Desert, over which, as we have illustrated, a railway has been laid by means of native labour. Types of the "navvies" and road-makers for general wheeled traffic in rear of the Army, are seen in the lower illustration.—[Official Photographs.]

THE GREAT WAR.

THE KING AND THE GRAND FLEET—U-BOAT SINKINGS—GREECE, RUSSIA,
AND MESOPOTAMIA U.S. TROOPS IN FRANCE.

THE only event of naval importance has been the King's visit to the whole of the Grand Fleet. At the conclusion of his inspection his Majesty wrote to Sir David Beatty congratulating him and the Fleet on the high standard of preparedness he had observed on coming among his sailors. "Never," said the King, "has the British Navy stood higher in the estimation of friend or foe."

He assured all ranks and ratings that their brothers throughout the Empire rely upon them with pride and confidence to defend our shores and commerce. His Majesty further thanked his seamen for their patient endurance that keeps the British Navy ever

ready to enhance the glories of its historic traditions, and which secures to us and our Allies the ocean highways of the world. He concluded with the prayer that God's blessing might rest upon them all and upon their work. Sir David Beatty, thanking the King in the name of the Grand Fleet, said they were proud of the confidence his Majesty reposes in them, more especially as it is a confidence based upon intimate knowledge of the Fleet and those who man it. His Majesty left no branch of the service unvisited, and paid particular attention to the work of the trawler mine-sweepers.



WITH THE BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA: A CORNER OF AN INTERNMENT CAMP FOR TURKISH PRISONERS.—[Photographs supplied by S. and G.]

The week's returns of damage by enemy submarines are again lighter. Of vessels over 1600 tons 21 have been sunk; under 1600 tons, 7; while fishing-vessels once more show complete immunity. The arrivals number 2876, the sailings 2923; 22 British vessels were unsuccessfully attacked by submarine. Large vessels sunk show a decrease of 6 from last week; smaller vessels an

increase of 2. Since Feb. 25 we have lost 636 vessels of all registers. The weekly average for that period is 20.6 large and 8.2 small; fishing vessels, 6.5.

Affairs in Greece show an encouraging improvement. M. Venezelos, on visiting the Piræus, found

the way open for his immediate return to Athens, where he was received with the greatest public enthusiasm. M. Zaimis resigned, and M. Venezelos was at once asked to form a Ministry, which he succeeded in doing without delay. He is soon to undertake a campaign throughout the whole of Greece to explain the situation to the people. According to a Reuter telegram at time of writing: "Although war has not yet been declared against the Central Powers, the Government considers that a state of war exists." The educative influence of M. Venezelos' mission and his statement of the true interests of Greece will bring

[Continued overleaf.]



AT A PLACE CAPTURED IN JUNE BY HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS: SALIF—A VIEW OF THE SALT MINES.



With the



CLEAR OF THE DESERT AT I

The Israelites at the close of their forty years' fro in the desert of Sinai can hardly have been are our men of the Egypt Expeditionary Force at having themselves at length got through the now bey'nd the outskirts of the Sinai peninsula scrub-clad and rocky arid sand wastes. At las

With the Army on the Palestine Border.



CLEAR OF THE DESERT AT LAST: TROOPS TRAVERSING A WADY AMID FERTILE DISTRICTS.

The Israelites at the close of their forty years' wanderings to and fro in the desert of Sinai can hardly have been more rejoiced than are our men of the Egypt Expeditionary Force at the present time at having themselves at length got through the desert. They are now beyond the outskirts of the Sinai peninsula, and clear of its scrub-clad and rocky arid sand wastes. At last they are enabled

to march forward on firm brown earth, and bivouac in the midst of green fields covered at this time of year with crops and verdure. Water is to be found readily in the rock pools of the hills, and the ancient wells of Southern Palestine on the line of march. In the illustration troops are seen traversing a wady, or river-bed valley, which screens them from the enemy in front.—[Photo. C.N.]

E, RUSSIA,

ge by enemy sub-
vessels over 1600
ler 1600 tons, 7;
re show complete
er 2876, the sail-
ere unsuccessfully
vessels sunk show
smaller vessels an
increase of 2.
Since Feb. 25
we have lost
636 vessels of
all registers.
The weekly
average for
that period is
20.6 large and
8.2 small;
fishing vessels,
6.5.

Affairs in
Greece show
an encourag-
ing improve-
ment. M.
Venezelos, on
visiting the
Piræus, found
mediate return to
with the greatest
resigned, and
form a Ministry,
out delay. He
throughout the
situation to the
telegram at time
not yet been
ers, the Govern-
exists." The edu-
mission and his
Greece will bring
[Continued overleaf.]



T. MINES.

about the desired result. The troops already on active service in the north will remain on duty. Several corps are being recalled from the Peloponnese, but not for immediate service in the field. As a precautionary measure, M. Jonnart has decreed a temporary occupation of Athens by a portion of the French troops disembarked at the Piræus.

The Russian situation also holds encouraging signs of increased steadiness and determination to resume the offensive and fight to a finish for a satisfactory peace. General Brusiloff has made further progress in the work of restoring the troops to discipline. Firing was resumed on all fronts, and there was an advance in the Caucasus.

On the Balkan front little of note has taken place. There has been, however, some aeroplane activity, and British aviators have bombed the enemy's camps and ammunition dumps at various points south of the Rupel Pass—all to the good.

In Mesopotamia our airmen have bombed the few remaining Turkish river-steamers and the enemy's camp at Tekrit. Direct hits were observed, and all our machines returned safely.

The Mesopotamia Report has been the subject of vigorous discussion, and its severe tone was not unexpected. That the matter should end with the censures contained in the document is hardly likely, but what action the Government may

take is still problematic. The Report is a dismal record of culpability, and public opinion is not likely to let the matter rest where it is.

The one dramatic event of the past week was the landing of an American force, evidently of considerable size, in France. Suddenly, on the morning of June 26, the Americans' approach was signalled to a certain French port, and at once the Port-Commander's launch put off with the French authorities and a number of American officers. Then appeared, black-hulled upon

the horizon, "a veritable Armada of huge transports, escorted by a flotilla of grey destroyers." Most conspicuous was a huge United States cruiser with curious upper works. The fleet drew slowly in, and at the stroke of eight all work at the docks ceased for a moment and the troops came

to the salute. Hearty cheers went up as the ships were berthed, and the General in command came ashore to be cordially greeted by the French officers on the quay. The General would give no account of his voyage except that "they left in fine weather with a calm sea, and had arrived 'on time.' He said he was proud to command the first American troops to fight shoulder to shoulder with the heroes of the Marne and Verdun."

And thus America begins in strength to discharge the obligation laid upon her long ago by Lafayette. We shall see the debt paid.

LONDON: JUNE 30, 1917.



ON THE FRENCH FRONT: THE COMMANDER OF THE ANNAMITES
IN HIS OFFICE.—[French Official Photograph.]



WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN EGYPT: A MILITARY FUNERAL IN THE DESERT.
Photograph by C.N.

The Illus



A NEW FRENCH WEAPON: THE